Business Notices.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS.—BIRD, No. 49 Nas-con et. will introduce the various style of Summer Hats This Day. A very full assectment of Fell Summer Hats and seasonable Suraw Goods.—May 25. Bird, No. 40 Nassu et., near Malden-inne. SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS .- The subscriber in-

rites special attention to an entirely new stock of his well-known and superior ZEPUVE MERISO UNDER-GARMERYS for Ladies, Gentlesuperior Zeruva Marino Under-Garments for Ladies, Gentle-men and Children.

No other Garment as yet introduced to the notice of the public, is stell comparable to this light, soft, elastic and durable fabric.

To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution protoc' tion; to the strong man safety; to all health and comfort.

JAMES E. RAY.

JAMES E. BAY. Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 108 Sowery, noar Grand-st.

POWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers,
too Breadery, two blocks above the Park.
UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY.

An extensive and superior variety of the above goods at low prices will be found at

Will be found at
Union Adams's
Hosiery and Under Garment Manufactory,
No. 391 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden.
B. M. SEGEE, manufacturer of SADDLES, HARNESS ac., No. 226 Broadway, corner 12th-st. Elegant Saddles d light Harness, English Bitts, Summer Shoets, Sole Leather Values, Bags, Fly Nets, Rosettes, and an excellent assort-

GREAT SALE OF CARPETINGS AT THE CANAL-ST. CARFET STORE.—If you want to hay your Carpets cheep, call at E.
A. PRTERROR & CO'S, No. 70 Gausles!, there you will find Tapestry Velvet for 15; per yard, Tapestry Brussels for 9; (not painted); also a large stock of Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, Stair Carpets, Russell, Mate, Oli-Ciotta, &c., &c., fall 10 per cent. less than any other store

CARPETS AT REDUCED PRICES,-SMITH, KNAPP & Co. No. 234 Broadway, (opposite City Hall), destring to reduce their large stock of goods before making their fail importations, are now effering their entire stock of choice CARFETISOS and Oir Chorus at goestly teduced prices—affording a rare opportunity to customers to make good selections at great braying.

CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 579 Broadway, are selling off their entire stock of Carpetings a greatly reduced prices, (to make room for extensive alterations.) con

acting of

Rich Medallion Velvets.

Rich Velvets of every style.

Rich Tapestry from 9/ to 12/ per yand.

Rich Brussela, 2/.

And all other goods full 10 per cent. less than any first-Flam Carpet

Forms in the city.

Nos. 371 and 379 Broadway. MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Mytograms, and Goodman & Beldwin's Parent Organ, or Double Bark Melodeons, these two makers are world-renowned, being the only ones inned in the equal temperament. Melodeons of all the only ones inned in the equal temperament. Melodeons of all the only ones inned in the equal temperament. Melodeons of all the only ones inned in the equal temperament. Melodeons of all the only ones inned in the experience in the case of the cas

WINDOW SHADES .- We have on hand the larges and best assortment in the city, which we will sell to dealers and others loss than can be purchased elsewhere. Our stock consists of every variety manufacturers, and Importers, No. 131 Chathamet.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MA-CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST FREMION SINVING MACRIFES. NO Machine heretofore effected for sale can compare with those now contractured and sold by the Avery Sowing Machine Co., No. 25! Broadway. The simplicity of their construction, obvisting thair lability of acting out of repair, the practicability of the stitch, and their dorability, reader these the only practical Machines affered to the public. Besides, the Fatent for those Machines is free from the logal controversy in which almost all others are involved, which fact is of great consideration to purchasers. Those in want of a first rest strike, the cheaperst and best, will do well to call before purchasing elecwires. Orders punctually attended to. Address.

Thomas B. Lacuy, President Avery Sawing Machine Co., No. 25! Broadway, New York City.

SEWING MACHINES.-If the public wish to purchase SERVING MACHINES which they can use without danger of any conflicting patent claims, and at the same time have the best machines ever deviced, let them buy one of our new single threaded machines, which are secured by the undisputed patent granted to Morey & Johnson in 1849. As improved by I. M. SINGER these machines cannot be equaled. Examine and be convinced.

I. M. SINGER & Co. No. 323 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES. - All persons wishing to secur

REMOVAL .- SMITH & LOUNSBERRY would respect fully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their basiness location, ists Nu. 448 Pearlett, to No. 458 Broadway (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring Styles, consisting of Mesale, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Taree-ply and Inguis

CARPETINUS.

English and American Floer Oil Cloth and all other goods periaining to the trade.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., AUCTIONEERS .- We MERRY H. LEEDS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—We have removed our Salesrooms from No. 3 Wall-st to the spacious store No. 19 Nasau, between Pine and Codar-sta, where we have much more extensive accommodations for our regular asias than heratofore, and shall, so usual, devote ourselves to the sale of Works of Art, Furniture, Fancy Goods, Horses and Cartages, &c. In addition to these facilities we have fitted up a Picture Gallery upward of 50 by 28 feet, with a light every way daspled to the disposal of pictures, and other works of art, beth at public and private sale. For particulass of sale, refer to our general auction advertisements.

Novements of the control of the

NOVELTIES BY THE STEAMER EUROPA.-The sub acribers will own, THIS MORNING, ten cases of Parts Daess Gor consisting of Barrige, Granadine, Organdie and Jaconet Plous Robes, embracing many new designs which have not as yet appear to this worket.

No. 471 Broadway, between Grand and Broome-st

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES .- ROBERT M. PAT RICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated SAFES, and F. C. GOFFIL'S INFERSTABLE DEFINANCE LOCKS AND COMMITTED BEING LOCK COMMITTED BY THE WORLD DEFORM 192 Penrist, one door below Maiden-lane, formerly No. 90 John-et.

PIANOS.-T. Gilbert & Co.'s Crystal Palace Pre-503 Broadway. Prices, wholesale or retail, lower than can be found classwhere. A large assortment of Planos of other makes constantly on hand. Second-hand Planos at great bargains. New and see one-hand Planos to rent. Planos sold on monthly payments. Hogace Waters, No. 333 Broadway.

TROW'S NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1854-5.

COMPLED BY B. WILSON.
Comprising, in one volume, the Ceneral City, Business and Copart-

Price, 41 50. Office, No. 51 Ann-street.

Subscribers and the public are respectfully informed that this work is now nearly completed, and will be published in a few days.

The subscriber, in preparing the issue for this year, has acted under the impression that he best consults the wishes and interest of his patroes and himself by taking sufficient time to render the work as perfect as possible in all its parts, believing that the annoyance which is a constant attendant during the whole year upon an erroncots Directory is in no way compensated by publishing two or three days in advance of the time absolutely necessary to do the work well; acting upon these views, the undersigned has not spared either time, care nor expense to publish a Directory worthy of the public patrousge and support; while on the other hand every moment since the first May has been improved to bring the work forward as early as compatible with these objects.

Subscribers are reminded that they have signed separately on cards which will accompany the book when ready for delivery, and are Price, #1 50. Office, No. 51 Ann-stree

which will accompany the book when ready for delivery, and are estilloued against purchasing without such cards are produced. John F. Trow, Publisher.

RENT-PAYERS OF NEW-YORK-Our sincere advice KENT-PARKEN OF AGENT AND A CONTRACT RESIDENCE AT ROSEYA L. 1. 500 BOILDING LOTS, canh 100 feet square, with 100 FeA from two to tweaty screa, will be divided among 500 subscribers Wednesday evening. May 31, 1824. For only \$15 cach subscribers will receive four Building Lots 20 by 100 feet, or a Farm of from to twenty acces. A few shares only left. These are the last of Roserade lotds. Apply to Chas. Woot, No. 201 Broadway.

BILL-HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, &c.

printed as short notice and low prices by
HOLMAN, GRAV & Co.,
Great Central Steam Printing House, corner of Centre and White-siz.
N. B.—Adams and Cylloder Presswork executed in superior style. ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds his regular semi-weekly suction sale of STOCKS and BOARS THIS DAY, at 12; o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars, see his Auction head

Ladies wishing to know where to purchase Fashion And the Wrishing to Annow Chert to Fitt and Case A schools Press Goods, Craye Shawis, Mantillus, Silis, Faregos, Lawas, Poplins, De Bages, French Gingbams, Parasols, &c., of the-best points of the Case of the C

The matter proces.

Fine Arts.—Auction Extraordinary.—To-morrow, (Thursday) Messa Leeds & Co. will sell at their sales rooms, 19
Nascas et., a choice collection of beoutiful Exolusia and French Exgravings, just imported with and without frames. This is a zare
chance for councisseurs. Sale, 11 o'clock.

AN IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING SITES et OLINVILLE, Williams' Bridge Dépôt, takes place To-Monzow, as will be seen by advertisement, which all wishing to secure a most convenient place for residence, should not fail to attend.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS, A CRETAIN CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.
This new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicing the attention of physicians and invalids by the unifo

This new and interesting coans and invalids by the uniformity log the attention of physicians and invalids by the uniformity corres.

Sold by Boyo & Paul, No. 19 Chambers at, and by C. V. Clickware & Co., No. 81 Barchay at., Wholessie Agents; and at refull by Cras. H. Ring, comer Broadway and Johnst; by W. D. Craoner, corner Broadway and Ish.st., E. Guion, corner Boyery and Grande M.; J. W. Sandone, corner Boyery and dish.st., Carlotte, and Sandows, W. Sandone, corner Boyery and dish.st., Carlotte, No. 132 West Broadway; W. M. Berrian, No. 170 Grande M., Williamburgh; Mrs. Hayes, 175 Fulton-st., Broadyn; Jas. W. Smith, Court-st., do. Orders from the Trade to be addressed to

C. D. Deshler.

New Brunswick, N. J.

TRUSSES,—Crystal Palace only prize medal awarded to Marsh & Co., No. 26 Maiden-lane, for their Radical Cree Truss. Imported Silk and cotton elastic Ankle Socks, Kue Cape and Stockings of every description for various veins. Instruments made to order for every physical deformity. Open mil 9 P. M.

FEVER AND AGUE. — Dr. EDWARD BLEECKER'S STAMPADE MIXTURE for the cure of Fever and Aree and Chagres Fever. This remedy effects a positive cure without quainine or arsenic. Sold by the proprietors, Merd & Bleecker, No. 26 Broadway, New York, and Druggists generally.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DVE is still the leading article, by all acknowledged to be the best Dve extant for perfectly coloring the Hair the moment it is applied. Twos of thousands in all parts of the world proclaim it the quiy reliable Dve known. Sold at

D. DEVLIN & CO.,

FIRST SPRING CIRCULAR OF

D. DEVLIN & CO.,

From their New Warehouse,

We beg to inform you that we have mored into our new warshouse, Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway, corner of Warrenes, and we are house, Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway, corner of Warrenes, and we are house, Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway, corner of Warrenes, and we are new opening large and varied assertments for mes and boys wear. Chorning and Verning and varied assertments for mes and boys wear, on the record floor, for which we have been fortunate in according on the second floor, for which have been fortunate in according to the services of gentlemen of which have been fortunate in according the services of gentlemen and adapted in the properties with a full stock of the most desirable articles for enature-work.

At the heginalize of an enterprise so extensive in its line, and furning as it does a new feature in the trade of our city, it will be expected that we ofter some statement of our intended operations, which we herein take pleasure definite.

First.—As to our bestmen. here wear, in the way of Ready-Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods, desire, on manufacturing and dealing in every article of men group in the way of Ready-Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods, both for city and country trade. Also, to make to order any supplied from our encounterment.

Second.—We purpose giving to every article manufactured by ussomend care and attention as to atomy it with a style at once elegant Third.—It is our determination as it is our irre interest to make well.

and distinctive, and to have the quality of it always reliable and distinctive, and to have the quality of it always reliable make solvent.—It is our determinetion as it is our true interest to make our prices on uniform and so low as to secure popularity as well on the score of economy as of taste;

And only we confect to the ambition of making our house in its fact, we confect to the ambition of making our house in its Union as it confessed why is in its extent and proportions.

In brief we hope by the extensiveness of our trade to be enabled to give to each department, noth wholesale and retail, an extinuive and perfect organization; and deservedly take the lead, not only in the style and quality of our goods, but in the low prices at which we shall be able to afford them; and the promptness and integrity with which our business will be conducted to movit that success which so large and desirable an enterprise hould command.

P. S.—Families and instructions will please notice that we have made extensive arrangements for the production of Boy's CLOTHING.

Fameranks' PLATFORM SCALES.—Long known, se-

FAIRBANES' PLATFORM SCALES,-Long known, se

FARRANES FLATFORM CLASS. 2003 crity tested, slways right—the acknowledged standard. FARRANES & CO., No. 53 Water-et. 106 FULTON-STREET.—Well made CLOTHING, suit table for the Sesson, of the best Materials and Styles, newoffered at the tweet size. All articles government. Edward T. Hackett, Cloth-ing Emportum, No. 19 Fallonest.

MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL.—The MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL.—The earth's crust is a vast depositor of remedies suitable to the diseases of the creatures that inhabit it; and science, industry, reflection, and experiment are continually introducing from this great remediest storchione new accuse for the ameliancino of paint. The most powerful of these agents that has ever been applied for the mitigation of pain, the conservation of health, and the produces in a little of life, is the Asiatic herb which forms the basis of Dr. Mosares Invitoration of paint, the conservation of health, and the produces as a curative signature of the control of the contr

es the results of a mathematical calculation.

The Cornial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price 43 per bottle, two for \$5, six for \$12. as fer being, two for \$5, six fer \$12. C. H. Ring, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New York, Sold by Drugglets throughout the United States, Canada and the

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, manufactured by DR. HOOFLAND SCHEMAN DITERS, manufactured by DR. JACKEN, is now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty, as an article of much efficacy in female weakness. As such is the case, we would advise all mothers to obtain a bettle, and thus save themselves much sickness. Persons of their health, as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon week systems."

For sale in New York by A. B. & D. Sanns, No. 100 Pultonest, C. H. RING, No. 102 Broodway; Haviland, Hanal & Billery, No. 30 Warnendt, Boyn & Paul, No. 149 Chamberset, C. V. CLICK-NERA Co., No. 21 Barchyset, Oldorft, McKisson & Rousins, No. 162 Chamberset, Brooklyn; and by Druggists and fesiers in medicine everywhere.

FOR FEVER AND AGUE, &C .- India Cholagogue 56. Deshier's Periodic Fills, Rowland's Tonic Mixta materia Vegetable Tincture, \$1 each. For Courts, Cold it, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Hartings's Syap of J cer's Syap of Liverwort and Tar, Wistar's Balsam o

preparation occumplishes its object unfailingly, without scorce religing, or otherwise injuring the finest and most fragile Half ris instantaneously, and leaves the hair a uniform color through Sold wholesale and retail, and applied, at No. 6 Actor House.

ELEGANT FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS .- SUTPHEN & BREEC, Importers and Manufacturers, No. 401 Broadway, invite the special attention of purchasers to their spiendid stock of Watt. PAP-RS and DECORATIONS, just landing and for sale, Wholessle or Retail, at low prices. Decorative work of the most strictle kind, promptly executed by their thoroughly competent workmen.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and sofaress of the writer—not necessarily for rubilication, but as a nddress of the writer-not no guaranty of his good faith. ake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers. THE WEEKLY TRIBUSE has now a circulation of 110,000 copies, and is undoubtedly the best advertising medium in the United States, circulating as it does in every State in the Union, British Previous, &c., having for its readers Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE also has a very large circu-

Slavery and the Union. ferent parts of the northern States, a pamphlet has been prepared, consisting of selections from the recent leading articles of Tius. Traisung concerning the relative power and resources of the Free and Slaveholding members of the Union, and the baneful control which the latter have come to exercise over the legislation and government of the country. This pamphlet is now in press, and will seen be issued at this office. It will contain some 40 large from pages, and will be sold at the rate of #6 per hundred and 10 cents in the country.

RE IT REMEMBERED.

That so much of the Missouri Compromise of 1820 as prohibited forever the legalization of Human Slavery in any part of the territory of the United States north of N. lat. 360 30' and east of the Rocky Mountains-that is, all of the Missouri Compromis which was favorable to Freedom—has been repealed by the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill of Stephen Arnold Douglas-and that the Representatives from the Free States who voted therefor are as

-Moses McDouald-1. Massachusetts-None. NEW-HAMPSHIRE—Harry Hibbard—
CONNECTICUT—Colin M. Ingered—1.
VERMONT—None. READE ISLAND—None.
NEW-YORK—Thomas W. Comming. Francis B. Gutting, etcr Rowe, John J. Taylor, William M. Tweed, Hirsu, labridge, William A. Walker, Mike Walsh, Theodore R. jestbrook—0.

Vestbrook-9.

PENNSYLVANIA-Samuel A. Bridges, John L. Dawson, Bonnas B. Florence, J. Glancy Jones, William H. Kurze, chu McNair, Ass. Packer, John Robbins, Jr., Christian M. traub, William H. Witte, Hendrick B. Wright-11.

NEW-JERSEY-Samuel Lilly, George Vall-2.

Onto-David T. Diancy, Frederick W. Green, Edson B. Jols, Wilson Shannon-4. INDIANA-John G. Davis, Cyrus L. Dunham, Norman Ed., Wm. H. Esglish, Thomas A. Hendricks, Jas. H. Lane, etc. Miller, 2

ith Miller-7.
[LLINOIS-James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Wm. A. Rich lect-3. risel—3.
Micrican—Saml. Clark, David Stnart—2.
Iowa—Bernhardt Henn—1. Wiscossin—Nose.
California—Milton S. Latham, Jas. A. McDougall—2.
Total—44.
The same bill passed the Senate without amend-

The same bill passed the Senate without amendment on the 25th, 35 to 13—Senators from the Free States voting for it—as follows:

New-Hampshire-Moses Noris, Jr., Jared W. Williams Consecticut—Jame Tenery.

New-Jensey-John R. Thomson, William Wright.

Pennylvania-Richard Brothesd, Jr.

Indian-John Pentit.

Illinois-Stephen A. Dongles, James Shields.

Michican-Lewis Cass, Charles E. State.

Castrownia-William M. Gwin John B. Weller.

Iowa-George W. Jones. Tetal 14.

By the votes of these men, perpending Free Lag.

By the votes of these men, representing Free Labor constituencies. One Million square miles of Territory, heretofore shielded soneven from Slavery by a bargain, forced by the South upon a reluctan and struggling North-(and whereof all that part enuring to the advantage of Slavery has been fully secured and enjoyed)-has been opened to slave holding immigration and settlement, and so exposed to be brought into the Union as Slave States. Shall

not Free People mark their betrayers ?

We give in this paper full accounts of the Fugitive Slave disturbance at Boston,-a disturbance which may be regarded as one of the first fruits of the Nebrasks bill. As our readers will see our correspondent at Besten denies that the man Batchelder, who was killed on Friday night, was shot by those attempting to rescue the alleged slave.

The jury in the case of Henriette Robinson, who has been on trial at Troy for the past week, for the murder of Timothy Lannagan, after being out nearly three hours, returned with a verdict of guilty.

The steamship Arctic is now fully due with four days later intelligence from Europe.

SLAVE-CATCHING.

An intelligent, capable, powerful, "forehanded" man claims to be the owner of one ignorant, humble, friendless, penniless. The latter is typorant, because he never was taught nor permitted to learn; powerless, because the powerful have ever been arrayed in a conspiracy to deny him all rights and trample him down: poor, because all his earnings, beyond the cost of the coarsest subsistence, have been approprinted to the use of his owner aforesaid. That owner claims, by virtue of his ownership and of the laws enacted by such as he is to enforce it, a right to all the future as well as the past services of his slave -to marry or divorce him at pleasure-to sell his wife into a distant land, whence she will never return -and to sell their children, one after another, even from the mother's breast, into everlasting bondage in Arkansas, Louisiana or Texas, where they will never again see their parents nor each other, and where a master's unchecked will, enforced by a driver's whip, shall evermore be their law.

On what basis is this enormous, fearful power of some men over others upheld and justified? How come those to be the slaves of these? By what right does A. claim to be the owner and master of B. so long as he shall live?

Will any man pretend that there is any basis for this monstrous, unnatural relation but force? Some ancestor of B. was knocked down with a club. pinned to the earth with a spear, or surrounded in the night by an armed band, and slaughtered or captured as he escaped from his burning hut, Such is the substantial origin of all the Slavery that is, ever was, or ever will be. Take away the elements of Force, of Violence and Menace on the one side, of Terror and Constraint on the other, and there is no Slavery, though one man should serve and live for another all his days. It is not the service, but the compulsion to render it, which is Slavery.

But at length the poor, weak, ignorant man says to himself, "I am weary of serving A. for nothing but harsh words and worse fare. I want to work henceforth for myself and my poor kindred. And, since the power in league with my master is much too strong for me here, I will escape and avoid observation until I can work my way to some region where Slavery is unknown." Does any man question the reasonableness and moral rectitude of this determination? Where is the white man who, if enslayed, would not form a similar resolution and act upon it as soon as possible?

Well: the slave escapes, as a slave ought to, and the master follows him, as masters will, or hires such soulless wretches to do it as will do anything whereby money can be made. The master wants his slave back, and the slave wants to keep clear of his master ever more. Which of these parties do you, reader! wish to see prevail? If you were to die helping either, which do you prefer it should be?

-A great deal is said now-z-days about the influence of Abolitionists in inciting people to aid the escape of fugitives from Slavery-wherein we think the Abolitionists get more credit than they deserve. There never was a time since we knew right from wrong that we did not sympathize with the slave, and wish him success in every effort to escape from his master. Twenty-seven years ago, we first witnessed an attempt to recapture a fugitive from Slavery. This was in Vermont and the slave was owned in New-York: for, though Abolition had already been decreed in our State, there were still persons under twenty-eight years of age who were held subject to Slavery. There were no special Abolitionists in that day, and here was no question of North or South. Yet the whole adult people of the town in which the attempt was made were instinctively on the slave's side, and aided him to escape his hunters. His owner lived but a few miles away-for this was near the State line-and he repeatedly tried to regain his slave, but could not, because the people were all against him-And we do not believe that, to this hour, a fugitive slave was ever taken out of Vermont, or ever will be, except by stealth and lying, which is the latest fashion of prosecuting this business.

Reader! we will presume you are honest, just and humane-that you have not sold your soul for officethat you would not barter it for a bale of cotton. Then we know you are, you must be, against any and every attempt to return to bondage a man who has once escaped from it-that you will go to prisen rather than bear any part in stealing a man from himself. Men can make no law that would justify such stealing, and Ged's law commands us to "Break every yoke and let the oppressed go free." Look you that it be not on your part disobeyed!

A PLAN FOR FREEDOM.

We invite particular attention to what follows. At the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature, an act of incorporation was granted by that body es tablishing an "Emigrant Aid Society," with a capital of five millions of dollars. The bill was passed without a dissenting voice. The act of incorporation is as

follows:

Be it reacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:
SECTION I. Benjamin C. Clark, Isaac Livermore, Chas, Allen, Isaac Davis, William G. Bates, Stephen C. Phillips, Charles C. Hazewell, Alexander H. Bullock, Henry Wilson, James S. Whitney, Samuel E. Sewall, Samuel G. Howe, James Holland, Moses Kimball, James D. Green, Francis W. Bird, Otis Clapp, Anson Burlingame, Eli Thayer and Otis Rich, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company, for the purpose of assisting emigrants to settle in the West: and, for this purpose, they shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities set forth in the thirty-eighth and forty-fourth chapters of the Eevised Statutes.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed \$5,000,000. Said capital stock may be invested in real and personal estate: provided, the said corporation shall not hold real estate in this Commonwealth to an amount exceeding \$20,000.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of said corporation shall be discrete the said corporation of the said corporation and amount exceeding \$20,000.

smain for non-less cases.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of said corporation shall be divided into shares of \$100 each; but no more than \$4 on the share shall be assessed during the year 1854, and no more than \$10 on the share shall be assessed in any one

year thereafter.

SEC. 4. At all meetings of the stockholders, each stockholder shall be entitled to cast one vote for each share held by him: provided, that no stockholder shall be enti-tled to cast more than fifty votes on shares held by him-self, nor more than fifty votes by proxy. Sec. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its pas-

The corporators met at the State House in Boston on the 4th day of May, accepted the charter, and appointed a committee to report a plan of operation. That Committee consisted of Eli Thayer, Alex. H. Bullock and E. E. Hale of Worcester, and Richard Hildreth and Otis Clapp of Boston. The meeting adjourned to the 12th inst., when it again met and received the report of its Committee. From that report we extract enough to show its general objects and scope, as follows:

REPORT.

The Emigrant Aid Company has been incorporated to protect emigrants, as far as may be, from the incourreniences we have enumerated. Its daty is to organize emigration to the West and bring it into a system. This duty, which should have been attempted long ago, is particularly essential now, in the critical position of the western Territories.

The Legislature has granted a charter, with a capital sufficient for these purposes. This capital is not to exceed \$3,000,000. In no single year are assessments to a larger amount than ten per cent. to be called for. The corporators believe that if the Company be organized at once, as soon as the subscription to the stock amounts to \$1,000,000, the annual income to be derived from that amount, and the subsequent subscriptions may be so appropriated as to render most essential service to the emigrant; to plant a free State in Kansas, to the lasting advantage of the country; and to return a very handsome profit to the stock-holders upon their investment.

To accomplish the object in view, it is recommended, 1st, that the Directors contract immediately with some one of the competing lines of travel for the conveyance of 20,000 persons from the northern and middle States, to that place in the West which the Directors shall sleet for their first It is believed that passage may be obtained, in so large a

contract, at half the price paid by individuals. We re-commend that emigrants receive the full advantage of this diminution of price, and that they be forwarded in compa-nies of two hundred, as they apply, at these reduced rates of two-life.

nies of two hundred of travel.

2. It is recommended that at such points as the Direc-tors select for places of settlement, they shall at once con-struct a bearding-house or receiving-house—in which three hundred persons may receive temporary accommodation on their arrival—and that the number of such houses be en-one their arrival—and that the number of such houses to enon their arrival—arr than the hard series of their larged as necessity may dictate. The new comers or their femilies may thus be provided for, in the necessary interval which clapses while they are making their selection of

a location.

3. It is recommended that the Directors procure and send forward steam saw-mills, grist-mills, and such other machines as shall be of constant service in a now settlement, which cannot, however, be purchased or carried out conveniently by individual settlers. These machines may be leased or run by the Company's sgents. At the same time it is desirable that a printing press be sent out, and a weekly newspaper established. This would be the organ of the Company's agents, would extend information regarding its settlement, and be from the very first an index of that love of freedom and of good morals which it is to be hoped may characterize the State now to be formed.

4. It is recommended that the Company's agents locate and take up for the Company's benefit the sections of land in which the boarding-houses and mills are located, and no others. And further, that whenever the Territory shall be organized as a free State, the Directors shall dispose of all its interests, then replace by the sales tho money laid out, declare a dividend to the stockholders; and,

5. That they then select a new field, and make similar arrangements for the settlement and organization of another free State of this Union.

Under the plan proposed, it will be but two or three eation.
It is recommended that the Directors procure and send

Under the plan proposed, it will be but two or three years before the Company can dispose of its property in the territory first occupied—and reimburse itself for its first expenses. At that time,—in a State of 70,000 inhabitants, it will possezs systemal reservations of 640 acros each—on which its boarding houses and mills stand—and the churches and school-houses which it has rendered necessary. From these centers will the settlements of the State have radiated. In other words, these points will then be the large commercial positions of the new State. If there were only one such,—its value, after the region should be so for peopled, world make a very large dividend to the company which sold it, besides restoring its original capital, with which to enable it to attempt the same adventure clowhere. Under the plan proposed, it will be but two or three el-ewhere.

It is recommended that a meeting of the Stockholders be called on the first Wednesday in June, to organize the Company for one year; and the corporators, at this time, make a temporary organization, with power to obtain abscriptions to the stock and make any necessary preliminary arrangements.

Et Thayra, for the Committee.

In pursuance of the last recommendation, the corpo-

rators made a temporary organization by the choice of Eli Thayer of Worcester, Mass., President protem. and Doct. Thomas H. Webb of Boston, Secretary, and opened books of subscription to the stock of the Company in Boston. Worcester, and New-York. Previously, however, a public meeting was held at Worcester, on the subject, at which letters were received from a number of distinguished gentlemen in Congress warmly approving the project. Among them was one from Senator Wade of Ohio, which, as best embodying the spirit of the whole, we lay before the

Dear Siz: Your favor came to hand this morning. The subject of your letter is of the utmost importance to the interests of the free States. It presents also, a feature, so subject of your letter is of the amose inspectance as interests of the free States. It presents also, a feature, so far as I know, entirely nee in the non-slaveholding States; it shows a reawakening of the northern people to the propagandism of liberty, as an offset to the counter propagandism of Slavery by the slave States. I need not say that, after a twenty years service in the endeavor to awaken the people of my own State to the encroachments of Slavery, it gives me the sincerest pleasure to know that the people of my satire State, (old Massachuseits) are now "up "and doing," in the good cause.

I regret to say, that such is the state of business before Congress, that I do not feel at liberty to leave my post here, although my inclinations are exceedingly strong, to forego this duty, for the more pleasant, but less pressing one of attending your Convention. Feeling the deepest interest in, and desire for the success of your Convention, I remain, Respectfully your obedient servant.

Such, in brief, is the plan offered to the earnest and philanthropic men of the free States who desire to pre-

philanthropic men of the free States who desire to prevent the spread of Slavery into Kansas and Nebraska, and to secure the early admission of those territories into the Union as free States. To all those who are apxious to do something in the present crisis to repair the wrong just committed at Washington, it offers a wide and hopeful field of effort. Here is abundant oppertunity for all who have money to invest or a heart to labor in the great cause of Freedom. The scheme strikes us as singularly well adapted to secure the objects in view. Properly managed, and in the hands of discreet and responsible men, it cannot fail to accomplish the noble and generous purpose at which it aims, and at the same time it promises to eventually return to every contributor all of his original outlay, with a handsome recompense for its use. From this plan, thus briefly shadowed forth, we entertain a confident hope of the most satisfactory results, and cordially commend it to public attention.

It will be seen that a meeting of the stockholders is to be held on the first Wednesday of June, at Boston. Meantime, subscriptions can be made by those who desire to do so, at the office of this paper, either by letter or in person. The cooperation of the friends of the enterprise in this city is carnestly desired, and a gentleman from Massachusetts is now in town for the purpose of obtaining it. It is expected that, after the permanent organization of the Company is effected, on the 7th of June, public meetings will be held in Boston and this City and elsewhere, to further the objects of the undertaking. The spirit which has been aroused throughout the free States by the perfidy of our rulers, is such that we cannot entertain a doubt that, under proper auspices, the Society in question will not only enlist the cooperation of our principal cities, but that of the innumerable flourishing towns and villages scattered throughout the free States.

But we cannot too earnestly impress upon the minds of the movers in this work, the absolute necessity of such an organization, in point of character, as will raise the association entirely above every shadow of a suspicion of improper management, or of its having any objects in view but those of the most disinterested, henorable and lofty character. Such a taint would be fatal. But, totally freed from everything of the sort, and under the control of energetic men, it is difficult to set bounds to the amount of usefulness it may be instrumental in conferring upon our common country.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE !

We are daily receiving letters expressing the deepest abhorrence of the foul deed just consummated at Washington, and asking what the writers can do in the present emergency. We reply, there is enough to do. But we say to one and all, don't enlist in the war now commencing and engage to lead off unless you are ready and willing to work, for by so doing you may threw better men out of posts they would gladly occupy. But if you are really in earnest, why begin, and first: Establish committees, associations, leagues, in every county, town and school district in the free States, to promote the object of restoring the Missouri Compremise line. To reestablish that landmank of freedom is the first great object now before us.

Secondly: Take the proper steps to get the right men nominated to Congress. Exact a pledge of every candidate that he will support the measure of Restoration, first, last and always. After this, insist upon two other requisites and let the rest go. Get men who have back-bone, and who won't cheat. The difficulty with the present Congress is that a great mistake has been made in its composition. Men have been sent to Washington who were intended for the penitentiary.

Thirdly: Prepare to receive the members who have sold out, in a becoming manner, when they shall return home. Their act has been significant, let their reception be significant. Fourthly: Examine the "Plan for Freedom" put

there suggested. We here present ample scope for the activity and energy of every man, and suggest fields of operation in which all may profitably engage.

forth in this day's paper, and enter upon the labors

The New-Jersey Herald, a Democratic journal which enlightens Sussex County by its radiations, dislikes the Nebraska bill because it "directly contravened the

Baltimore Platform of 1852," beeides being "uncalled for except by Mr. Douglas's ambition," but, now that it is passed, will "oppose any effort tending to "the reenactment of the Missouri Compromise," because it is inflexibly heatile to the agitation of the Slavery question. Poor soul! If he could be made a little more of a slave than he is, by being actually flogged to work on some Alabama plantation, he would probably take the lash patiently, for fear of agitating a subject not tolerated by the Baltimore Platform of 1852.

PETER ROWE OF SCHENECTADY.

We have noticed nothing more amusing lately than a call upon the nine Democratic members of the House from this State who voted for the Nebraska bill, to issue an address to the people urging them to stand by this measure. The call is enforced by the suggestion that unless they do, they will be "crushed out," and the Democratic party in the North "become abso-·lutely powerless under the presence of the Anti-Slavery Coalition." Appropos to this suggestion, and illustrative of the

mmense weight this immertal nine might be expected to carry with them in such a recommendation, we invite attention to the following letter from the XVIIIth District in this State, now misrepresented by PETER ROWE, one of that notorious phalanx of nine:

by Peter Rowe, one of that notorious phalanx of nine:

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: Peter Rowe of this town is one of the traitor representatives. After his infamous vote on Nebraska, he could not be elected in this District to the office of hogreeve. Our people are unanimous against the iniquity. In this XVIIIth District I do not believe 18 men can be found in its favor. Every newspaper is urgently against it but one; that one would be, but for the fact of its edipor being postmaster. As it is, the paper says nothing.

Since the measure was first agitated, Rowe has been in the State, and came this way as far as Albany; but he has not shown his head within the limits of the District. The new boys would dog his footsteps and hoot him in the states. Rowe knows all this as well as anybody. The secret of his treachery is the fact that he has been appointed Auditor of the Central Railroad at Albany, and never expects to come back here to reside.

Your.

Schenectady, May 25, 1854. -There, after that picture, we think Mr. Rowe had better begin his address to the people.

The newspapers and Congressional debates have recently disclosed the fact, for some weeks carefully oncealed, that a private meeting or caucus of the southern Whig Senators was held soon after the first presentation of the Nebraska bill by Douglas, wherein means were taken to produce a concentration of southern Whig strength in favor of said bill, and a proposition was made, and not opposed, to have The National Intelligencer disciplined for its opposition to that scheme. And the account further discloses that Mr. Robert Toombs. Senator from Georgia, was an active and leading member of said caucus. We should like to understand this business. We

remember the time when the said Toombs called himself a Whig, and was regarded by his associates in the House as about the most ill-mannered and unbearable member of that party. He seemed constitutionally unable to forget that he was a slave-driver, and thus to be eternally cracking his whip over the heads of his compatriots. Thus when the National Convention of 1848 met in Philadelphia, it was very distinctly proclaimed by the political firm of Toombs & Stephers, traders in politics generally, that if Henry Clay should be nominated, they would bolt and run Gen. Taylor as a stump candidate. Well, they had their way in this: but when the first Congress under Gen. Taylor's Presidency assembled, they had got 'off the books,' somehow, and disorganized the House for three weeks refusing to unite in the choice of a Whig Speaker, finally terminating the anarchy by going in for Howell Cobb, the Opposition candidate, and electing him. Gen. Taylor died the next summer, but not till after Toombs had undertaken to crack his whip over the head of that honest old soldier, and been treated as he deserved to be. Old Zack would not be used by Toombs to promote the views of the Slavery propoganda, and Toombs became one of his bitterest adversaries. The next year the Whig party of Georgia was dissolved by Toombs and Stephens, who turned over its effects as their own stock in trade to a new cencern they christened the "Union party," electing thereby Howell Cobb Governor and making Toombs (it should have been Stephens) U. S. Senator. Since then, we never heard nor suspected till now that Toombs even pretended to be a Whig. He opposed Gen. Scott with all his might, and, on the platform of the last Union State Convention, disavowed and denounced every cardinal principle for which the Whig party had ever contended. Yet it is under the lead of this centleman that Messrs. JOHN M. CLAYTON JAMES A. PEARCE, THOMAS G. PRATT, JAMES C. JONES and the successrs of HENRY CLAY and JOHN CRITTENDEN in the Senate now hold Whig meettings. Of course, they do not desire the further fellowship and support of anti-Slavery Whigs, and could not have it if they did.

Mr. Abraham T. Hillyer, the U. S. Marshal of this District, received a telegraphic dispatch yesterday from his deputies—De Angelis and Horton—stating that they had arrived safe in Baltimore with the three slaves, (Stephen H. Pembroke and his two sons.) who had been delivered up to their owners on Friday morning by the authorities of this City.

Contrasting this case and the peaceable manner in "Contrasting this case and the peaceter which it has been legally disposed of with the fatal occurrence in Boston, it is due to Mr. Hillyer to say that he acted with the most commendable discretion in keeping his movements in the proceedings for the arrest of the Pembrokes perjectly quiet. Had the public been prepared for the event, a large force of Abolitionists seould no doubt have congregated to delay the course of the law, and the results might have been otherwise.

-It is The Herald, you perceive, not THE TRIBUNE, that states the above. Yes; right here in the great metropolis of the Cotton trade, whence fugitive slaves might, one year ago, have been carried off into everlasting bondage as easily, openly and regularly as a bale of cotton or hogshead of tobacco could have been shipped to Liverpool, it is now necessary-The Herald being witness-for U.S. officers to sneak, and skulk, and palter, and hurry, and lie, [see Mr. Culver's card in our last,] in order to accomplish their hideous job and earn the bloody dollars which are their sole inducement to engage in this nefarious business. And this comes of the passage of the Nebraska bill, which its backers have pressed upon the country as a final-death-blow to anti-Slavery agitation. Don't this look like it !

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE EXCITEMENT AT SYRA-CUSE.

STRACUSE, Saturday, May 27, 1854. The intelligence from Boston creates great excitement here, and knots of people discussing the subject are gathered on all the corners. Last night 2,000 men guarded the dépôt until 10 o'clock,

P. M., at which hour the Jerry rescue toosin was sounded as the train came down, but the ears were examined in vain for the expected fugitive. It is thought some Adamantine sold the City, to eclipse the eclipse.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIM OF THE RIOT. BOSTON, May 28, 1854. The funeral of James Bachelder, who was killed in the

slave riot on Friday night, took place from Charlestown this afternoon. There were but few persons present, except the immediate friends of the family. A STEAMER ON FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1854.

A terrible scene was witnessed on board the steamboat
Star this evening. The boat, while returning from Red

Bank with nearly one thousand passengers on board, took fire around the smoke-stack when about one mile from her landing. Prompt measures were taken to extinguish the fiames, and the boat was headed for the nearest wharf, where the passengers were safely landed, and the fire was extinguished. During the excitement on board the steamer, many of the passengers could hardly be re-strained from leaping overboard.

THE LATEST NEWS. RETEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, May 28, 1854.

The friends of the Administration shower anothemas upon Messrs. Seward and Sunner. The Boston outbreak is regretted by all. The Administration is much pained about this violation of the law, but they recken the abrogation of the Missouri "Com-

THE NEBRASKA BILL AND THE NEW-YORK REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

pact" is all right.

Washington, May 29, 1854.

Mesers. James Maurice, John Wheeler, Jared V. Peck,
Rufus W. Peckham and Andrew Oliver, Representatives
in Congress from the Ist, Vith, IXth, XIVth and XXVIth Congressional Districts of New-York, have in press an address to their constituents, defending their course in op-posing the Nebraska bill. They contend that the transit of the measure through the House was characterized by the most tyrannous exercise of power. They object to the bill on the ground that there was no immediate nebill on the ground that there was no immediate no-cessity for organizing a Territorial Government—there being, according to the last report of the Indian Commissioners, only three white persons in the Ter-ritory embracing Nebraska and Kansas, in addition to Government officers; that the land is still owned by the wandering tribes of red men; and that the lands cannot be taken without extinguishing the Indian titles; that to extinguish the titles would be to extinguish the tribes, and they do not feel called upon to set in motion the machinery that is designed to eradicate them; that the organization of the Territories involves great expense, and creates a large amount of Executive patronage, and they are unwilling to increase the one and extend the other; and a still greater objection is found in the fact that the annulment of the Missouri Compromise is a departure from the platform laid down by the Democratic Couven-tion of 1852, and opens again the agitation which was

alled by the Compromise of 1850. The address is severe upon the President for his alleged departure from the scutiments expressed in his inaugural address, and also upon the course pursued in relation to those who have opposed the measure in the House and Schate. They say that the passions of the country have been aroused by the President and his advisors, and that discord, confusion, and sectional animosities again threaten to harrass and disturb the peace of the Union. For their to narrass and instirts the peace of the Cinon. For their own part, they are indisposed to follow the authors of this renewed commotion, but prefer to remain where they have ever stood, true to the principles and professions and pledges of the Baltimore Convention, and opposed to disurbing or unsettling so ancient and so beneficial a measure

as the Missouri Compromise.

The authors of the address give copious extracts from the opinions of Messrs. Polk, Cass, Douglas, Atchison and Pinkney, to show the great esteem in which the Missouri Compromise has been held by those eminent men previous to the introduction of the Nebraska bill. The

souri Compromise has been held by those eminent men previous to the introduction of the Nebraska bill. The addréss says:

"In voting for this bill, we were called upon to follow the lead of the President in this departure from the Compromise measures of 1850, and, with the most subservient of his creatures, to violate our pledge to adhere to the platform of 1852, and thus reopen the Slavery agitation in its most formidable aspect. This we have rofused to do; and we confidently appeal to you, to whom we are shortly to surrender our trust, to say whether we have not in this respect done right. Events daily transpiring constrain us to believe that the annulment of the Missouri Compromise act of 1850, is the first of a series of measures, long premeditated and deliberately pursued, having for their object the formation of a great sectional or southern party, of which the present Executive designs to become the leader. In order to win the South and propitiate the favor of her citizens, in addition to the repeal of the prohibition of Slavery, north of lutitude 35° 30°, it is designed to obtain, regardless of expense to the national treasury, additional territory from Mexico. The Gualsten Treasty, recommended by the President to the Senate for confirmation, stipulated to pay Santa Anna the extravagant sum of twenty millions of dollars for a mere fragment of territory, to supply additional resources to the slave States. This treaty, modified in many essential particulars, has been returned to Mexico, and is now in progress of ne zotiation.

"In pursuance of the same political scheme, it was determined at an early day to acquire Cuba, utterly reckless of consequences. To that end, a gentleman was selected to represent this country at the Court of Madrid, whose appointment occasioned alarm in the minds of those who were acquainted with his disposition, manners, and political sentiments. Whether he attempted to open negotiations for the peaceful acquisition of Cuba is not known—but certain it is that no success attended

but certain it is that no success attended his efforts, if any were made.

"The seizure of the steamer Black Warrior, by the authorities at Havana, afforded Mr. Soulé, as we are credibly informed, the opportunity to address a communication to the Spenish Government, so insolent in tone, so peremptory in manner, and couched in language of a character so insuling as to render a compliance with his demands in the highest degree improbable. Whether the affair will be adjusted, or whether we are to be precipitated into a war, are problems that time alore can solve. That no effort will be made, directly or indirectly, at the conquest of Cuba and its incorporation into the Union as additional slave territory, admits, we think, of little doubt. A war with Spain and her allies (England and France) on this question would place in instant and immediate jeopardy millions of dollars of the hard carnings of the people of the Atlantic States, invested in ships and diate jeopardy millions of dollars of the hard earnings of the people of the Atlantic States, invested in ships and their cargoes, and in the peaceful pursuits of their com-merce, and all in order to advance the personal objects of relition; to dome

merce, and all in order to advance the political traders.

"Under such grave and portentous circumstances, we are unwilling to contribute by our voices or otherwise, any aid or assistance to these solish and destructive sciences, although, under a different state of things, we would regard the annexation of Cuba with decided favor; and however calamitous a war might be, when satisfied that the rights of our citizens have been violated and redress demanded in vain, we would enforce justice at whatever hazard.

bazard.
"We have reached the conclusion of our task, with pain and deep regret that an occasion should have arisen which rendered it necessary for us to address you in the manner we have done. Conscious of the rectitude of our conduct, we entertain no fears that you disapprove of it, or condemu it."

or condemn it."

The address concludes with an extract from the message of President Pierce to the present Congress, in which he

"That this repose is to suffer no shock during my offi-cial term, if I have the power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured." Great excitement exists in Alexandria with regard to the

slave riot in Boston. Popular indignation is especially directed against Messrs. Sumner, Giddings, and one or two other members of Congress. The President is determined to have the law enforced with alacrity, if not with cheerfulness; and he, as I have reason to believe, transmitted orders for a sufficient force to sustain the civil power in Boston, and secure the slave at all hazards.

LATER FROM MEXICO-SANTA ANNA'S TRI-UMPHAL ENTRY INTO THE CAPITAL

New-ORLEANS, Friday, May 26, 1854. By the arrival at this port of the steamer Orizaba, from Vera Cruz, we have dates from the City of Mexico to the

Santa Anna made a triumphant entry into the capital on the 16th, on his return from Acapulco. A general rejoicing, to be continued for three days, had been ordered on account of a victory over Alvarez at Mount Peliquiro, in a battle fought after Santa Anna had abandoned the siege General Banco, says the Government troops stormed Peli-quiro on one side, and drove the rebels down the other. All the accounts barreness of Acapulco. The account of the affair, received for All the accounts, however, come from the Government journals only, so that it is difficult to ascertain the exact

The steamer Iturbide arrived at Vera Cruz on the 11th, with the news of the ratification of the Gadsden treaty.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL-THE PRESIDENT AND THE BOSTON RIOTERS. BALTIMORE, May 28, 1854.

The Southern Mail to-day brings us nothing south of The Washington Union says that the President telecraphed to the U. S. Marshal at Boston, yesterday, that his conduct in the matter of the slave case was fully approved of by the Government, and that the law mo

MRS. BOBINSON CONVICTED OF MURDER. TROY, May 28, 1854.

The Jury in the case of Henrietta Robinson, charged with murder, after being out nearly three hours, returned with a verdict of "Guilty." She received the verdict with great boldness, and exclaimed, "Shame on you, "Judge! you are prejudiced against me." She also charged the Jury with being bribed. Sentence was deferred until Monday morning, to allow her counsel to bring in a bill of exceptions. The prisoner's manner, after the rendition of the verdict, was strange and her inc.